

KENTUCKY

[No. 633.]

WEDNESDAY,

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD



GAZETTE.

November 7, 1798.

[Vol. XII.]

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

PARIS DISTRICT,

October term, 1798.

James Dupuy, complainant,

AGAINST

Samuel Henderson, Andrew Mitchel, John Purviance and Jeremiah Frame, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Henderson and Andrew Mitchel, not having entered there appearance, herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house, and the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy)

THOMAS ARNOLD, clk.

AN EVENING FRENCH SCHOOL,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND

SATURDAYS,

From 6 to 8 O'Clock;

For the accomodation of those whose business may detain them in the day time.—Terms easy, and made known by applying at the seminary, to

WD. MENTELLE.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN

MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practising in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort. t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Townsend, a rone mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, and about two years old, branded O.

thus L C on the near buttock.

JOHN BURGER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the south side Kentucky, one for relind horse colt adjudged to be two years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in his forehead, three white feet, no brand perceptible, appraised to six pounds.

ROBERT BAKER.

May 18th, 1798.

N. B. The reason this advertisement did not appear sooner in the papers, was the acts of the late session of assembly had not come to hand when the colt was taken up.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, Station Camp creek, a bay mare, with a blaze face, four feet ten or eleven inches high, twelve or thirteen years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock RD, appraised to 9l.

WILLIAM FRANCES.

August 18th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Green county, on the waters of Russell's creek, a red cow, with a white spot on her rump, four years old, some white on her belly and thighs, marked with a swallow-fork and under-keel in the right ear: appraised to 4l.

ROBERT HASKINS.

July 2, 1798.

Thomas Muir's Trial,
For Sedition for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery will meet on the eighth day of December next, five miles North-East of Lulburg, at a lick called the Plum Lick in said county, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in an entry of 1500 acres of land made in the name of George Smith, on three treasury warrants, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

And the said commissioners, at the same time and place, will also proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry of 2000 acres (adjoining on the North the above entry of 1500 acres,) on the waters of Slate, made in the name of James Minor, and will likewise do any other act which may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, attorney in fact for George Smith and Minor's heirs.

Oc. 22, 1798. HCtp.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 18th instant, two mares:—one about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and under the mane O, had on a small bell with a leather collar, thod before. The other about eight or nine years old, in low order, if branded I do not recollect what, had on a small bell with a leather collar, had with her a last spring's colt. Whoever delivers them to Mr. Isaac Miller near Bryan's station, shall receive the above reward by me.

JOHN YATES.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;
which will sell on moderate terms for cash.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work

are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brads, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

tho. THOMAS REID.

JEFFERSON J.

JULY TERM, 1798.

John Collett complainant,
Against Robert Coleman, defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the complainant: that a copy of this order be published, according to law, in one of the public Gazettes of this state: that a copy thereof be published at Geo. Hokes's, on Barrgraffs, on some Sunday or other day immediately after divine service shall be performed, and that another copy thereof be posted on the front door of this court house.

(A copy.) Teste WORDEN POPE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

TO TROTTER & SCOTT, HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book & count, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just imported, and now offered for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well afford'd bar iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and salt.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

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of castings and salt.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay off their respective balances, as I intend, in a few weeks, to fend for a fresh supply of merchandize. Such persons as neglect this notice, may expect to have their accoupts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

WM. WEST.

Lexington, October 10, 1798.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT AND SHOE

MAKER.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;

which will sell on moderate terms for cash.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a

large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of *BOOKS*, consisting of

Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copperplate Copies, &c. &c.

A large assortment of *Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoe and Slippers*—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A communication with this will be gratefully received.

WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a

large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of *BOOKS*, consisting of

Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copperplate Copies, &c. &c.

A large assortment of *Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoe and Slippers*—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A communication with this will be gratefully received.

WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received a large quantity of

MADEIRA, SHERRY, LISBON, & PORT,

ALSO,

SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a superior quality, which he purpose's selling

very low for Cash.

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge

Lottery have appointed James Ellis, attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in his absence.

Those indebted will please to

make immediate payment, otherwise suits will

certainly be commenced without discrimination.

TH. BODLEY.

August 30, 1798.

tho. BODLEY.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a like-colored foal mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, on the 23d day of November next at the beginning of the following entry made July the 31st, 1783:—John Tibbs, John Clarke, John Sharpe, David Blanchard, and Alexander McLean enter 20,000 acres of land on treasury warrants, to be held by them as tenants in common, according to the following proportion, to wit: John Tibbs 5,000 acres, on warrants No. 10,337, 10,338, 10,340 & part of 10,335—John Clarke, 1,000 acres, on part of warrant No. 10,793—John Sharp, 4,000 acres, on part of warrant No. 11,203—David Blanchard, 5,000 acres, on warrants No. 11,745, 7 and 8—and Alexander McLean 5,000 acres, on part of warrants No. 10,335 and 15,198, on Mc'Connell's fork of Licking, beginning at a large Black Ash and small Buckeye marked IT, on the side of a Buffaloe road leading from the lower Blue Licks a N. E. course and about seven miles N. E. by E. from the said Blue Licks, running thence due North 1264 9 poles—thence East 2529.8 poles—thence South 1264.9 poles—thence West 2529.8 poles to the beginning.—Then and there to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of the said entry, and to do such other things as are requisite, in pursuance of an act entitled “An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procressing lands.”

THOMAS BODLEY, &
JAMES HUGHES,
Attorneys of Tibbs & Co.

October 22, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of Richard Shore deceased, to make payment immediately; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to forward their accounts that provision may be made for payment.

SUSANNA SHORE, EXECUTRIX.

October 23, 1798.

THE public will take notice, that a petition will be laid before the General Assembly early in their next session, praying an act may be passed to suspend the further proceedings of the Commissioners or Trustees of the Jefferson Seminary, and for other purposes respecting the same.

October 15, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the DEISTS.

ALSO,

The Truth of Christianity

DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one pocket volume, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

* At the said office may likewise be had; Dr. Warfle's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
HAVING traced out the existing differences in opinion, on the subject of your affairs, to their original source, the policy and justice of maintaining that difference of sentiment which still prevails, becomes a necessary object of your consideration. This important business is to be effected by carrying the mind forward through a progressive course of enquiry, into the relations which have existed between France and the United States, since the establishment of the Republic in the former, to the present period of time.—It will be even discovered, in this investigation, that independent of the first causes, which I have traced out, as constituting the present unhappy division in opinion, an undue predilection in favor of French aggressions, has at this late period, long for apology in the supposed injustice of American measures.

It is well known to re-capitulate the minute causes which led to a change of politics in France, that the prevailing systems of modern Philosophy, and the example of the American revolution, occasioned the revolution in France and overthrew her an ancient form of government. This unexpected event was viewed by the potentates of Europe with that fear and jealousy which its future consequences inspired; and led to a combination which threatened the existence of the infant republic. At this period, the world beheld in distant prospect, an opening scene exhibiting a contention between civil liberty and tyranny, attended with the most direful consequences to the contending parties, and which much time must necessarily be consumed in determining.

The United States in particular whilst she viewed with real sympathy the disastrous situation of her ancient friend, was also by every motive which prudence suggested, to examine into the relations by which the flood connected to the belligerent powers, as well as by duty to determine the line of conduct she should pursue in the course of those mighty events that agitated Europe. In this investigation, she found herself at peace with the world, and in the full enjoyment of her national independence and sovereignty. With many of the belligerent powers she was connected by treaty, and to all of them by commercial interest. No obligation, no duty, no political motive which might arise from ambition or be inspired by lawless intrigue, could be found to exist in her treaties, or in her true interests, to induce her to embark in the politics of Europe. She contemplated peace as the handmaiden of national happiness, and as a blessing superior to every other consideration.—These considerations induced the government to determine on a strict neutrality; in which system it beheld more real advantages to France, as well as to the combined powers, who were equally the friends of America, than by taking a part which might be embarrassing to the one or the other.

A line of conduct so equitable and founded in such liberal motives, could not fail to inspire the favorable, at least, not to create the suspicions of France and the world. Any other government, in a similar situation, with motives less pure than those which the American has observed during its neutrality, would perhaps, have sought undue advantage from the splendid miseries of Europe. But America, like the citizen of the world, dared to brave the worst examples in the worst of times, and to seek her true glory in the asylum of conscious rectitude.

But other obligations, of equal dignity with those I have mentioned, suggested to America the policy as well as the humanity of maintaining a neutral situation, during the conflicts of Europe. In viewing her own domestic situation, she was governed by an immense train of considerations, all of which called on her to decline a hazard which might involve the very existence of the nation, in ruin. Separated from the scene of action by an extensive ocean, which waives an extent of thinly settled country, near two thousand miles in length, she neither found herself adequate to defend by sea, her territory from fo-

reign invasion, or that commerce which must necessarily have been destroyed by her taking a part in the wars of Europe. In the destruction of this commerce she saw the ruin of her agricultural interests, her citizens reduced to poverty and distress, and the resources of a national revenue, so necessary in the affairs of a state, entirely cut off. The state of her manufactures are in an impoverished condition, that infinite inconveniences must have arisen from a suspension of commerce, upon which also, the very existence of her agriculture must have depended for support. Independent of these considerations, the United States in engaging in the conflicts of Europe, must necessarily have called forth resources which would have impoverished the nation for a considerable number of years, without the molt distant prospect for retribution. Large standing armies spread over the continent, formidable fleets, oppressive taxation and heavy debts, must have constituted a system in which the growth of the country would have been reduced, and perhaps endangered its liberty. The political connexions with the corrupted powers of Europe, which such a policy would have rendered necessary, must also have had a serious and lasting effect upon the morals, the manners and the dispositions of our citizens; which would have destroyed that pure republican virtue, now so eminently in their power to maintain in facilitating the happiness of the nation. But should the United States, not urged by obligation or solicited by interest, have engaged in the conflicts of Europe, merely to pay a tribute of respect to France? This would have been relinquishing her national sovereignty, and instead of a free and independent nation, she would have sunk once more to her former colonial subordination.

With the honest and candid dispositions to secure all the important interests, which I have enumerated, the government of America, conceived it a duty due to the people, to fix upon the plan of neutrality, which it adopted. When the purity of the motive which suggested this measure be carefully investigated, it will be the extreme of folly to construe it into a dereliction of the cause of France, when the revolution took place, or into a disposition then unfriendly to the republic. It was one recommended by the most important interests of the union, by justice to others, and founded in a principle of self defense, which cannot, upon any just grounds, be controverted. It is evident, moreover, that when once the American government had taken this neutral stand, it would have sacrificed some of the most important, and binding obligations, to have relinquished the position. It would have sacrificed her own and the interests of others which honor could never authorize, and given a tone to the political operations in Europe, which could not have failed to have reprimanded on herself for her unjust breach of obligation.

I should not have dwelt so lengthily upon the subject of the American neutrality, did I not conceive that many of the charges which France has exhibited against the United States in the course of their mutual relations, have arisen from that situation. The charge of unfriendliness to the cause is one which has been frequently repeated; and the American neutrality has, with much injustice, been brought forward as an evidence to prove the disposition. The American government, however, has ever hinted to this charge with emotions of abhorrence mingled with sentiments of regret. Not only the government has felt the rebuke with those feelings which conscious innocence inspires, but the nation, before it was torn in a party, lamented a disposition in the French to accuse their best ally with perfidy, which they had so frequently and unequivocally endeavored to soften into a lasting friendship. But the train of circumstances which will be pursued in the course this enquiry, will be fully sufficient to demonstrate, not only the pious regard with which America has ever beheld the cause of France, but the justice of her measures towards that republic.

TIMOLEON.
[To be continued.]

MR. BRAIDORD,
YOU will oblige a number of your customers by inserting the proposed

plan of a government for the United States. The people by seeing what was originally proposed instead of our present constitution, may form a just idea what the constitution will yet be changed to, unless they support it. It is hoped, that the other printers will also republish it, for the information of the public.

A CUSTÓMER.

[The following document, which so completely animates the political character of the man who has been most instrumental in entailing on the United States those pernicious systems under which they now groan, comes to us through a certain though indirect channel, from a member of the Grand Convention.] AURORA.

Proposition of Col. Hamilton of New-York, in the Convention for establishing a Constitution of Government for the United States.

1. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America, to be vested in two different bodies of men, the one to be called the Assembly, the other the Senate, who together shall form the legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatsoever subject to the negative hereafter mentioned.

II. The Assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

III. The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behavior; or their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people; in order to this the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, resignation or removal of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

IV. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor to be elected during good behavior—the election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. The authorities and functions to be as follows: to have a negative upon all laws about to be passed; and the execution of all laws passed; to have the direction of war when authorized or begun to have, with the advice and approbation of the Senate, the power of making all treaties; to have the sole appointment of the heads or chief officers of the departments of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination and appointment of all other officers (ambassadors to foreign nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the Senate; to have power of pardoning all offences except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the Senate.

V. On the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, his authorities to be exercised by the president of the Senate till a successor be appointed.

VI. The Senate to have the sole power of declaring war; the power of advising and approving all treaties; the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of officers, except the heads or the chief of the departments of finance, war and foreign affairs.

VII. The supreme judicial authority of the United States to be vested in judges to hold their offices during good behavior with adequate and permanent salaries. This court to have original jurisdiction in all cases of capture, and an appellate jurisdiction in all causes on which the revenues of the general government or the citizen of foreign nations are concerned.

VIII. The legislature of the United States to have power to institute courts in each state for the determination of all matters of general concern.

IX. The Governor, Senators and all officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for mal and corrupt conduct, and upon conviction to be removed from office and disqualified from holding any place of trust and profit; and all impeachments to be tried by a court to consist of the Chief or Judge of the superior court of law for each state, provided such judge hold his place during good behavior and have a permanent salary.

X. All laws of the particular states contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, to be utterly void; and the power to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or president of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is governor or president.

XI. No state to have any force, land or naval, and the militia of all the states to be under the sole and exclu-

sive direction of the United States, the officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

LONDON, August 2.

An union between Great Britain and Ireland is understood to be a measure certainly fixed upon in the cabinets of both countries. The experiment will be tried in the month of November, when the parliament of both countries will be convened to take this momentous question into their serious consideration.

If the opinion of the Turkish ambassador at our court is to be relied on, the Porte has no apprehension whatever respecting the definition of the "Toulon expedition."

The city of Berlin has lately been a scene of much confusion, in consequence of the people having demolished an amphitheatre on the day of the inauguration of the king, to which those only had access who could pay an extravagant price for their seats to view the procession that took place on the occasion. The military interfered, but no lives were lost.

August 8

A letter from Leghorn says, "the Moors, near 4000 of whom were liberated at Malta, by Bonaparte, were to go to him to their deliverer, that they offered their services in the fleet, and to follow where ever he might lead them."

August 10

From Alexandria, June 4.
The magazines which have been forming here are all ready. We were taught to expect the arrival of 42,000 men; they now speak but of 29,000. The other 20,000 are to go by the way of Cyprus, Aleppo, and thence to pass by the Euphrates to the Persian gulf, Rasetta and Cairo, whence this place will go to Suez, by Red Sea, where the French enterprise have constructed rafts which will not be endangered by the shallows. These carry 3,000 men each. The ships of war which the French have at the Isles of France and Bourbon, are to meet them at the mouth of the gulf, and to protect their passage through the Indian sea, where the English have only a few frigates. The two French communists who are here, infinite to the Turks, that they are going to fight the enemies of the religion of Midomene. This probably means, that they may raise any number of rebels, and dispossess Two Frenchmen who have served in the army of Tipoo Saib, have been here for some days. They wait for the French commander in chief to confer with him on the future operations in India. The French have plenty of money, and are of course, well fittered. The Pasha has received orders from the Porte to furnish whatever they may require."

This letter, although it bears not an official complexion, is not without some features of probability, and certainly the most important communication that has yet been published on the subject of Bonaparte's expedition. Our ministers, we understand, view it in a very sanguine light; and at a late hour last night, we were informed that orders had, in the course of the afternoon, been issued from the war office, for the officers and troops attached to the British regiment at Lubon, immediately to join their respective corps; which, with the rest of the troops despatched for India, are to fall for that quarter without delay.

August 14

The letters from Bonaparte in the French journals, are dated two days later than those by the Hanoverian mail. It is thought that the depature of the empire will take a fortnight to deliberate on the last note of the French plenipotentiaries; which is considered to be their ultimatum. The deliberations are expected to terminate in peace between the empire and France.

August 15

The following is the last letter which Mr. Gerry the envoy from the United States, received from the minister of foreign affairs, before his departure.

PARIS, July 22, 1798.

"Allow me to inform you that the United States have always been disposed to terminate in the most amicable manner the difficulties existing between us, and to restore our new alliance, at a moment when its appearance is highly calculated to temper the effects of that appearance. But, let an act of frankness, generosity and real friendship, prove the truth of that disposition. Although such a disposition is by no means to be perceived in the reply of the president to the addresses which have been presented to him from different parts of the United States, I will to conquer those respects, calculated by political expediency. I am not so far from being in a mood favorably of the good intentions which you make in his name, and I should not even have required you to give a proof of it in the first instance, if the Directory had not made up its mind in a determined manner on that subject. A negotiation may then be resumed at Paris, where I flatter myself you cannot but have remarked proofs of esteem shewed to you, & where an envoy possessing such talents as yourself, cannot fail of meeting with a favorable reception."

"I am ignorant, Sir, what reason you think it necessary to inform me that it is necessary to invoke one of these negotiations all preliminary articles respecting loans, and explanations to be required respecting the speech of the president, have the goodness to read over the propositions



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Mr. Bradford
By inserting the enclosed Poem in your next paper,
you will much oblige
A number of your Subscribers.

The Patriot of '76.

Or, Smith and Liberty.

Tune—“Hearts of Oak.”

FOR brave general Smith let republican's vote,
And to him's air interest and talents devote;
Let's boldly the whole herd of tories oppose,
To cleat the old hero who fought in our cause.
Chorus—Then let's support the tories oppose,
And cleat the old hero.
To cleat the old hero.

As for his opponent, his fame's at the bar,
He's well in his place—but, remember last war,
General Smith was in arms our country to free,
But Wincheller, where, pray tell me, was he?
Chorus, &c.

In Mud Iland I see Smith, in blood, fire & smoke,
And when he comes at the same time with his followers,
Which of us two, pray, demands your flipper,
A boy—or the gallant hero of Mud fort.

Chorus, &c.

Smith's a Chapman, has prov'd himself great,
Soleil valiant and virtue he's heen in debate;

In Congress, ice bucklers shrank back at his voice,
Relecting high honor on Baltimore's choice.

Chorus, &c.

From the principles of the last year fifty-five,
When republicans in this good cause were alive,

Smith never has twer'd nor cowardly shrunk,

Nor like mad-headed tories by power got drunk.

Chorus, &c.

See Wincheller now, for good Jefferson vote,

Than with perfidiousness, turning his coat;

Who former had Adams' tomoch o' gained the day,

Than Wincheller was the Vicar of Bray.

Chorus, &c.

See this great friend to American laws,
Now join British tories and Percey's cause,

A polluted king of political trash,

That would worship Pitt, or a Demon for cash.

Chorus, &c.

I WILL SELL OR RENT
The house lately occupied by Mr.

David Humphreys in this place.

K. MC'OY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT.

Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798. tf

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to purchase, or exchange for the aforesaid article, had best apply soon; as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately opened in the town of Harrodsburg, in the house lately occupied by Palmer and miles, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT, and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article necessary to render the accommodations of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

Harrodsburg, O.R., 1, 1798. tf

FOR SALE,
Forty thousand acres of
LAND,

ON LICKING.

3,352, ditto Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Creek.

1,000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1,200 acres in the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,300 on the Ohio, Mason county.

2,000 do. do.

4,000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

1,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7,000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.

1,500 acres Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1,000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will

sell very low for the next crop of tobacco,

wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 13, 1798.

No other Time will do as Well.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first of December next. Those who fail to comply with this notice will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN BOB.

October 25th, 1798. st

For Sale,

THE LOT I now live on, within the suburbs of Lexington, consisting of about four and an half acres, with a log house and other necessary buildings theron—it is a situation not inferior to any in the state, commanding a full view of the whole town.—Likewise, two hundred and seventy-five acres of Land, within two miles of Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, being of a good second rate quality, lying well, and a creek running through it; this land is remarkable for being well timbered. Negroes, horses, cattle, pork, tobacco, hemp, flour, bar iron or whiskey will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot, or to Mr. John Bullock in Port William.

JOHN BULLOCK.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,

October term, 1798.

Richard Crooks, complainant,

AGAINST

Benjamin Fifer, and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Benjamin Fifer, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state. Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill,—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively—another published at the door of the presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service—and another copy to be posted up at the door of the court house of Fayette county.

(A Copy.) Teste THOMAS BODLY, Clk.

Wanted to Hire immediately,

FIVE OR SIX

ABLE WORKING HANDS,

BY the year, for whom each and good usage will be given. Also, a white man, who can come well recommended for industry and frugality, and is a good accountant, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

W. Baylor and R. Patterson.

N. B. We will also purchase three or four Negroes of the above description.

The Share Holders

OF the Kentucky Vineyard Association, are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. CUTHBERT BANKS, who is authorized to collect and receive the same—one fifth part of each share is wanted immediately.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. Bradford, Chm.

October 29.

IT is hoped the Share Holders will not put me to the trouble of calling personally on each individual, but deposit the payment in some gentleman's hands in Lexington or Frankfort.

C. Banks, Collector.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, fourteen miles above LimeStone, in the Indian country, on the road to the settlement, a grey HORSE, about eight years old, branded on the near jaw 2, there may be other brands that I do not know of, he is about fourteen hands and half high, a natural trotter, and canters well, but rather dull. Any person that takes up said horse and brings him to me on Cox's creek, near Bullitt's lick, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH CRABLE.

st

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the

county court of Mercer, will meet on the twenty-first of November next at Mr. C. Dawson's, on the Kentucky river, between two and three miles below Delany's ferry, in order to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in a survey of James Arnold, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law.

James A. bold.

October 23.

Mackean, Poyzer & Co.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An affortment of dry goods, Hardware, cutlery, Sadirons, lace, &c. and files, Crockery and glassware, Ironware, &c.

Leather goods, a general affortment of tin do.

Pewter basins, dishes, plates, Superfine post and common paper, School bibles and textbooks, Drapery's affidavit, Blank books, Cherry bounce, Porter, Wines, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Pepper,

Loaf, white & brown Sugars, Alpice, c. namon, ging r &c. Allum, copperas, arnots, A few hundred of ex-ports of tobacco, Jeaf's bark, Copper tea kettles, Two large and one small flag, Sheet iron & nail rods, Nail & flooring brads, from 3d. to 12d. Window glats, 7 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, 18 by 20, 20 by 22, 22 by 24, 24 by 26, 26 by 28, 28 by 30, 30 by 32, 32 by 34, 34 by 36, 36 by 38, 38 by 40, 40 by 42, 42 by 44, 44 by 46, 46 by 48, 48 by 50, 50 by 52, 52 by 54, 54 by 56, 56 by 58, 58 by 60, 60 by 62, 62 by 64, 64 by 66, 66 by 68, 68 by 70, 70 by 72, 72 by 74, 74 by 76, 76 by 78, 78 by 80, 80 by 82, 82 by 84, 84 by 86, 86 by 88, 88 by 90, 90 by 92, 92 by 94, 94 by 96, 96 by 98, 98 by 100, 100 by 102, 102 by 104, 104 by 106, 106 by 108, 108 by 110, 110 by 112, 112 by 114, 114 by 116, 116 by 118, 118 by 120, 120 by 122, 122 by 124, 124 by 126, 126 by 128, 128 by 130, 130 by 132, 132 by 134, 134 by 136, 136 by 138, 138 by 140, 140 by 142, 142 by 144, 144 by 146, 146 by 148, 148 by 150, 150 by 152, 152 by 154, 154 by 156, 156 by 158, 158 by 160, 160 by 162, 162 by 164, 164 by 166, 166 by 168, 168 by 170, 170 by 172, 172 by 174, 174 by 176, 176 by 178, 178 by 180, 180 by 182, 182 by 184, 184 by 186, 186 by 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688, 688 by 690, 690 by 692, 692 by 694, 694 by 696, 696 by 698, 698 by 700, 700 by 702, 702 by 704, 704 by 706, 706 by 708, 708 by 710, 710 by 712, 712 by 714, 714 by 716, 716 by 718, 718 by 720, 720 by 722, 722 by 724, 724 by 726, 726 by 728, 728 by 730, 730 by 732, 732 by 734, 734 by 736, 736 by 738, 738 by 740, 740 by 742, 742 by 744, 744 by 746, 746 by 748, 748 by 750, 750 by 752, 752 by 754, 754 by 756, 756 by 758, 758 by 760, 760 by 762, 762 by 764, 764 by 766, 766 by 768, 768 by 770, 770 by 772, 772 by 774, 774 by 776, 776 by 778, 778 by 780, 780 by 782, 782 by 784, 784 by 786, 786 by 788, 788 by 790, 790 by 792, 792 by 794, 794 by 796, 796 by 798, 798 by 800, 800 by 802, 802 by 804, 804 by 806, 806 by 808, 808 by 810, 810 by 812, 812 by 814, 814 by 816, 816 by 818, 818 by 820, 820 by 822, 822 by 824, 824 by 826, 826 by 828, 828 by 830, 830 by 832, 832 by 834, 834 by 836, 836 by 838, 838 by 840, 840 by 842, 842 by 844, 844 by 846, 846 by 848, 848 by 850, 850 by 852, 852 by 854, 854 by 856, 856 by 858, 858 by 860, 860 by 862, 862 by 864, 864 by 866, 866 by 868, 868 by 870, 870 by 872, 872 by 874, 874 by 876, 876 by 878, 878 by 880, 880 by 882, 882 by 884, 884 by 886, 886 by 888, 888 by 890, 890 by 892, 892 by 894, 894 by 896, 896 by 898, 898 by 900, 900 by 902, 902 by 904, 904 by 906, 906 by 908, 908 by 910, 910 by 912, 912 by 914, 914 by 916, 916 by 918, 918 by 920, 920 by 922, 922 by 924, 924 by 926, 926 by 928, 928 by 930, 930 by 932, 932 by 934, 934 by 936, 936 by 938, 938 by 940, 940 by 942, 942 by 944, 944 by 946, 946 by 948, 948 by 950, 950 by 952, 952 by 954, 954 by 956, 956 by 958, 958 by 960, 960 by 962, 962 by 964, 964 by 966, 966 by 968, 968 by 970, 970 by 972, 972 by 974, 974 by 976, 976 by 978, 978 by 980, 980 by 982, 982 by 984, 984 by 986, 986 by 988, 988 by 990, 990 by 992, 992 by 994, 994 by 996, 996 by 998, 998 by 1000, 1000 by 1002, 1002 by 1004, 1004 by 1006, 1006 by 1008, 1008 by 1010, 1010 by 1012, 1012 by 1014, 1014 by 1016, 1016 by 1018, 1018 by 1020, 1020 by 1022, 1022 by 1024, 1024 by 1026, 1026 by 1028, 1028 by 1030, 1030 by 1032, 1032 by 1034, 1034 by 1036, 1036 by 1038, 1038 by 1040, 1040 by 1042, 1042 by 1044, 1044 by 1046, 1046 by 1048, 1048 by 1050, 1050 by 1052, 1052 by 1054, 1054 by 1056, 1056 by 1058, 1058 by 1060, 1060 by 1062, 1062 by 1064, 1064 by 1066, 1066 by 1068, 1068 by 1070, 1070 by 1072, 1072 by 1074, 1074 by 1076, 1076 by 1078, 1078 by 1080, 1080 by 1082, 1082 by 1084, 1084 by 1086, 1086 by 1088, 1088 by 1090, 1090 by 1092, 1092 by 1094, 1094 by 1096, 1096 by 1098, 1098 by 1100, 1100 by 1102, 1102 by 1104, 1104 by 1106, 1106 by 1108, 1108 by 1110, 1110 by 1112, 1112 by 1114, 1114 by 1116, 1116 by 1118, 1118 by 1120, 1120 by 1122, 1122 by 1124, 1124 by 1126, 1126 by 1128, 1128 by 1130, 1130 by 1132, 1132 by 1134, 1134 by 1136, 1136 by 1138, 1138 by 1140, 1140 by 1142, 1142 by 1144, 1144 by 1146, 1146 by 1148, 1148 by 1150, 1150 by 1152, 1152 by 1154, 1154 by 1156, 1156 by 1158, 1158 by 1160, 1160 by 1162, 1162 by 1164, 1164 by 1166, 1166 by 1168, 1168 by 1170, 1170 by 1172, 1172 by 1174, 1174 by 1176, 1176 by 1178, 1178 by 1180, 1180 by 1182, 1182 by 1184, 1184 by 1186, 1186 by 1188, 1188 by 1190, 1190 by 1192, 1192 by 1194, 1194 by 1196, 1196 by 1198, 1198 by 1200, 1200 by 1202, 1202 by 1204, 1204 by 1206, 1206 by 1208, 1208 by 1210, 1210 by 1212, 1212 by 1214, 1214 by 1216, 1216 by 1218, 1218 by 1220, 1220 by 1222, 1222 by 1224, 1224 by 1226, 1226 by 1228, 1228 by 1230, 1230 by 1232, 1232 by 1234, 1234 by 1236, 1236 by 1238, 1238 by 1240, 1240 by 1242, 1242 by 1244, 1244 by 1246, 1246 by 1248, 1248 by 1250, 1250 by 1252, 1252 by 1254, 1254 by 1256, 1256 by 1258, 1258 by 1260, 1260 by 1262, 1262 by 1264, 1264 by 1266, 1266 by 1268, 1268 by 1270, 1270 by 1272, 1272 by 1274, 1274 by 1276, 1276 by 1278, 1278 by 1280, 1280 by 1282, 1282 by 1284

PROCEEDINGS

In different parts of Virginia, on the subject of the late conduct of the General Government.

At a meeting of the FREEHOLDERS of Prince Edward county, in the state of Virginia, convened on Monday the 20th of August, 1793, for the purpose of considering the present state of American affairs, in consequence of five weeks previous notice:

Resolved, by a large majority, That the following ADDRESS, be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States i

SIR,

If amidst the multitude of addressers with which you are presented from every quarter of the Union, you can yield a moment's attention to the Freeholders of Prince Edward, they beg leave to lay before you somewhat of their feelings and opinions on the present awful crisis of American affairs.

It is not our design to approach the Chief Magistrate of the United States without respect, while we deliver our sentiments with the unreveredness and independence of freemen. Obedience to the laws, and attachment to the government established by the choice of our country, we esteem as the primary duties of good citizens. But, while we acknowledge this principle, we cannot relinquish the constitutional privilege of uttering our approbation, or censure of those measures, by which our highest interests and most invaluable rights are strongly affected.

Be assured, sir, that it is our firm resolution to repair to the American standard, when our exertions shall be necessary, to repel the invasion, or aggressions, of a foreign foe; and that we are prepared to sacrifice property and life, in the defence of our country. Yet, contemplating war as the most dreadful of human calamities, except the scourge of despotism, and the insolence of tyrants, we censure and regret the policy, by which we shall be unmercifully involved in its horrors; particularly, when no proportionate object can be attained by its pursuit. Can we, for an instant flatter ourselves, that the strength of America, destitute, as she is, of the means of attacking a distant enemy, is competent to the great scheme of humbling the haughtiness and the power of France?—or of compelling her to compensation for injuries, which has been sought in vain by negotiation? A negotiation, commenced, without respect to those considerations, which, if observed, would have afforded the pleasing hope of success; and which has, we fear, been too hastily abandoned. Earnestly deprecating the mischiefs that must result from a conflict, such as that on which the government seems to be determined, we intreat you, sir, to retract the rash resolution you have formed, of ceasing to make overtures of accommodation to the French; and to adopt some speedy and effectual plan, for conciliating the differences between the two Republics. A contrary policy will, we apprehend incur the danger of binding our fate, to that of a government, opposed diametrically to our constitutional principles, tottering to its basis, and verging rapidly to decay.

Nor can we be silent upon another subject.—Some of the most dilligent acts of the late session of Congress which have received the last legal sanction of your approbation, merit, in our judgment, the harshest censure. We have been heretofore, reluctant to believe, that there were characters in our Federal Councils, capable of designing the overthrow of our Rights, and the destruction of our Liberties. But the odious ALIEN and SEDITION BILLS have gone far towards establishing us in this persuasion. When we see the freedom of speech and opinion, criminized and restricted, the trial by jury abolished, as far as relates to a comprehensive description of individuals; and the president invested with a dangerous and unlimited power, which may be exercised for the most oppressive purposes; we are seriously alarmed at the probable consequences, and reprobate these flagrant violations of the supreme law of our land—a law, which ought ever to be deemed sacred, and which it is highly criminal to infringe. If a single infraction of the constitution is admitted, and acquiesced in, we dread the precedent, as leading to similar evils, the extent of which is incalculable. Permit us, then to flatter ourselves, that your constitutional powers will be exerted, on the earliest occasion, in the repeal of acts, which, even the zealous friends of your administration, do not advocate.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the INHABITANTS of the county of Powhatan, on the 19th September, being court day; in consequence of previous notice, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of our country:

RESOLVED.—That in all free governments, the people have an indubitable right to meet and consult together, for the public good, and that it is their peculiar duty to act so, whenever events may occur, apparently hostile to the security, the rights, interests, and happiness of the society, to which they belong.

Resolved.—That the constitution of the United States, and of this state recognizes the pure principles of a republican government, and is well calculated under a prudent and virtuous administration; to answer the great ends of its original institution, and therefore ought to be held sacred, & maintained inviolate against any attempt to invade it, whether by foreign intrigue, or domestic usurpation: and that whilst we are determined, by manly efforts, to repel foreign invasions that may be brought against us by any foreign power. It is equally our duty to watch over and guard with republican jealousy, (which is surely a virtue, when it has for its object, the public good)—any measures that have a tendency to subvert the pure principles of the free constitution, under which we live.

Resolved.—That extensive connexions with foreign nations—possessing principles of government, repugnant to our own, ought to be avoided, as dangerous to our liberties and happiness—because, such connexions have an evident tendency to corrupt our own, and subjecting us to a participation of those evils; which the pride, ambition, and avarice of monarchical and aristocratical governments naturally produce.

Resolved.—That offensive war, ought to be avoided as dangerous to liberty, but, that it is at all times proper, to be prepared for domestic defence.

Resolved.—That the ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS, as they are called, are tyrannical and unconstitutional, afford just cause of alarm, to those disclaiming all foreign influence, or protection, relying solely upon the principles and provisions, established by our government, for the security of our lives, liberty, and independence; and that every measure repugnant thereto, or calculated to violate the same, are dangerous to our rights, and that it is the duty of the people, not only to express their sentiments, but to remonstrate in a decent and constitutional manner, with firmness and decision against the existence of laws, made in violation of the constitution.

Resolved.—That the people are the foundation of power and authority, the original seat of majesty, the authors of laws, and the creators of officers to execute them. If at any time, they shall find the power they have conferred, abused by their trustees and servants, their dignity violated by tyranny or usurpation, their authority prostituted, to improper and tyrannical purposes, the laws, grown pernicious; through accidents unforeseen or unavoidable, or rendered ineffectual through the infidelity and corruption of the executors of them, then it is the right of the people, (and what is their right is their duty) to resume the delegated power, to call their trustees to an account, to resist the usurpation, extirpate the tyranny, to restore their full majesty, and prostituted authority, to suspend, alter, or abrogate those laws, to punish their unfaithful and corrupt servants.—Nor is it the duty only of the united body, but every member of it, ought according to his respective rank, power, and weight in the community, to concur in advancing and supporting those glorious designs. Therefore,

Resolved.—That gen. William Moseley, and maj. Frederick Woodson, our representatives in the next general assembly of Virginia, shall consider the foregoing resolutions, as expressive of the sense of their constituents as to the ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS, and as instructions to adopt at the next session of the state legislature, such constitutional measures, whether by remonstrance or other means, which to them shall seem eligible, to obtain a repeal of those most unconstitutional and oppressive acts.

WILLIAM POPE, Chairman.
FRANCIS HARRIS, Clerk.

At a very numerous meeting of the people of the county of Orange, state of Virginia, at their courthouse, on the 24th of September, 1793, it being court day, convened in pursuance of notice to that effect, to take into consideration the alarming situation of the United States:—James Barbour jun. having reminded the meeting of the necessity of appointing a chairman and secretary, recommended William Moore as a fit character for the former, and James Taylor jun. for the latter—upon which they were both unanimously elected: Whereupon, the following address was presented, discussed, and agreed to by the meeting with only one dissenting voice, and by order of the meeting, a copy of it is to be furnished the representatives of this county for the state legislature, to be laid before that body.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

MOVED by the strongest motives which interest the human mind, we can no longer refrain from an expression of those alarms, inspired by the political circumstances of America, which most men acknowledge, and all feel. Foreign peril and domestic usurpation propound to us these momentous questions:

Shall we act, or shall we perish?

Shall usurpation threaten us by war into its measures?

Is it necessary to submit to one of these evils as the only means of escaping the other?

A nation unable to distinguish between truth and pretext, may be seduced by the complexity of political expediency to conclude, that its choice is confined to a string of evils, and buoyed up by a delusive hope, that there is one of them out of which time will beget good, may sacrifice a portion of human rights, more likely to be long deplored than soon recovered. But a nation of capacious mind, distaining to be the victim of craft, or the dupe of quibble, will make strong, unadulterated principle its fortress, out of which it will hunt fraud through every subterfuge, instead of opening for it a breach for qualifying principle with error.

It requires only to recite the leading features in the measures of the general government, to ascertain the motives which produced them, and the fatal tendency with which they are pregnant.

The debt contracted in defending ourselves against English oppression, became a pretext for an artificial increase of public debt, through the instrumentality of the assumption law, and the means of invigorating an English influence. The taxes necessary to pay this debt, were used as the means of creating a labyrinth of financial prodigality, for partialities between geographical interests, and for pouring forth a swarm of officers patronized by power, and paid by the people, to corrupt and decry the principles of liberty—an impatience to bring the people, by weight of taxation, to abject submission, has begotten under various pretences, a succession of additional taxes, year after year, with a rapidity unexampled in the financial annals of mankind, exhibiting a disregard of the public right to understand, the expenditure of the public money, as total as that shown to the public feeling in the selection of

modes for raising it, the most offensive and unpopular. The prospect of war used as a pretext, is a glossary exhibiting the signification of those previous measures. The ardor with which it has been seized to complete a system, has left nothing to be misinterpreted. To use it as a means for raising a standing army, more likely to awe the people than face an enemy, and for establishing a navy, enormous in number and names, and efficacious only in expense, was sufficient to excite a suspicion of covert designs. But to make an expected attack from abroad the pretext for attacking the principles of liberty at home, has drawn aside the curtain and clearly illuminated all who were willing to see.

Revolving, fellow-citizens, those alarming considerations in our minds and reflecting, that as it is at all times the unquestionable right to, on certain occasions it is the indispensable duty of the people, peaceably to assemble, consult and express their sentiments on the state of public affairs, and the conduct of public agents; and that the discharge of this duty is at present strongly urged by the critical circumstances of the United States; and by the pretexts drawn therefrom, as well for establishing arbitrary and unconstitutional precedents as for inciting a blind and servile confidence in every public department, and proceeding in exclusion of that vigilance and enquiry, which among a well informed and well disposed people, are as friendly to good government as to the preservation of public liberty, we beg leave to represent as the opinion of this meeting,

That whilst the constituted authorities ought to be held to a reasonable responsibility for their respective proceedings, and the probable consequences thereof, a full reliance ought to be placed on the determination of the American people (disregarding all difference of opinion otherwise existing) to maintain the sovereignty and safety of their country against every foreign invader of either; and that all infinuations of a want of such determination, are as impolitic as they are unfounded.

This meeting hesitates not to declare, that it will be a deplorable infatuation to make a war, or the prospect of war with France, the occasion of forming a political connexion with the British monarchy; whether regard be had to its deep rooted enmity to republicanism wherever it can be found, or to the awful crisis under which its destiny is laboring, or to the evident tendency of such a connexion to plunge the United States into the vindictive and inveterate passions which are now raging between those rival powers, and thereby to create new obstacles to an early and separate accommodation between America and France; such as may be hoped from the interest which both parties have in hastening such an event.

Fellow citizens, we have seen with painful reflections the power over the sword and the purse veiled by the constitution in the legislature and withheld from the executive, inadvertently granted by the former and readily accepted by the latter, whereby the constitutional checks of the legislature on the executive, and the people on the legislature are impaired: and thus are the rights of the American people to be invaded by a transfer to the executive of the legislative right to incur public debt to a vast amount, and by undermining a prop of the state governments, by the selection of a volunteer militia modeled by party spirit, and officered by executive pleasure, by which the due proportion between those two departments is endangered, and that system of influence and patronage, so apt to overgrow in the progres of human affairs, and to banish to the purity of republicanism, is unceasarily fostered and extended.

But, fellow citizens, there are two laws which passed the last session of congress that infringe the constitution both in letter and substance, to which your particular attention is called:—The laws alluded to are,

First. "An act concerning Aliens," which violates the constitution in the several articles thereof, which vest all legislative powers in the congress all executive power in the president, and the judicial powers in the supreme and other courts of the United States; in as much as the said act confounds the three kinds of power in the hands of the president alone; and that it is alike violation of the several articles of the constitution which prohibit ex post facto laws, which provide guards against "unreasonable searches and seizures," and "against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion," which declare "that no person shall be deprived of his liberty and property without due process of law; that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense;" inasmuch as the said act arms the president with power to arrest persons, and to banish them, (perhaps from their families and property to the despotism from which they have escaped, into the asylum opened in this country for such persons) without any trial whatever, without evidence, without counsel, without a hearing, without even affording a reason for the information of the party, or in responsibility to the public: And although the persons thus subjected to absolute will are aliens, not citizens, yet as alien friends residing within the jurisdiction of the United States and owing allegiance to that quality they are as well as citizens under the protection both of the laws and constitution of the United States, and of the laws, constitutions and declarations of rights of the individual states: and consequently the precedent may be considered as ready to be extended to the case of citizens whenever any particular description of them hereafter may become sufficiently obnoxious to those in power.—The said act is likewise a violation of that part of the constitution, which declares "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year 1808;" it being in substance the same thing whether the admission of such persons be prohibited or they be banished after admission: And the surprise justly excited by the violation of this part of the constitution is the greater, as a particular inviolability appears to have been attached to it by the fifth article thereof, which renders it not even amendable like the other parts until the year 1808.

Secondly. The act entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," is a violation of that part of the constitution which declares "that congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances;" inasmuch as the said act by prohibiting and punishing the printing, publishing, uttering or writing of any thing whatever that may be construed to defame, or bring into disrepute, or excite the hatred of the people against the president, the congress or either house thereof; into which may be construed any expression of censure issuing from the press, or even found in the written correspondence of individuals, doth manifestly tend to stifle that freedom of opinion and of publication concerning the proceedings of those in public trust, which was clearly intended to be recognized and secured by the said article; a freedom which has ever been deemed essential, both as a powerful and salutary check against public abuses, and as a means of promoting a proper remedy thereof; a freedom which has been fully enjoyed in this country, under the guarantee of the state constitutions and which has been claimed and exercised even in a country where the executive is held to be sacred and the legislature omnipotent with respect to all agents in the government who are responsible, as is happily the case with all public agents whatever in the United States. And although the said act hath not proceeded to violate other parts of the said article, yet those parts not being more sacred, nor better guarded than the part violated, the others are all brought into jeopardy by the precedent established. These are not the only consequences which are to flow from the enactment of that act; for the said act by interfering with the freedom of the press in favor of persons in office, undermines that freedom of election which is the bals of our government, and the bulwark of our other rights. For if in favor of persons actually in office, the press is to be shut against every animadversion on their conduct, and characters which cannot be formally proven in a court of justice, whilst it is open for all the customary liberties taken with the characters and pretensions of other candidates; if the dread of public prosecution is to paralyze the efforts of the friends of the latter, whilst the friends of the former are not subjected to a like danger there is an end of all effectual responsibility in public agents to their constituents, there is an end to that fair appeal to the choice of the people, which is to decide between rival claims to their confidence; there is an end of that free and equal conduct of the elections which constitutes their value, and can alone preserve an attachment to them. And there is one great step taken towards that independence and self continuance in office against which the constitution has so anxiously provided. Our alarms, fellow citizens, are greatly heightened when we reflect that the establishment of those arbitrary precedents are in the face of a constitution, fresh from the sovereignty of the people, & by men too, chosen by the people to execute that constitution, & when too, no foreign invasion existed, or could be immediately apprehended, and that no rebellion or insurrection or danger thereof, could be pretended; when on the contrary, the laws had their full and quiet operation, and the great mass of the people had every where given conspicuous proofs of their alacrity in supporting the constitution and enforcing the laws.

These considerations we think should inspire every good citizen with deep affliction—as a stain on the American character and republican cause; and moreover, with the best founded alarm, as tending to break down the ramparts provided for limiting the powers of the Federal Government, for defending these reserved to the individual states, and for securing the rights unalienated by the people; and finally, to disorganize the whole system of order and liberty established by the constitution.

We cannot avoid taking notice of the solicitude which marks the measure of which we complain, to shield the members of the General Government against the censure of the press, and the indifference which has been shewn to daily publications, endeavoring to defame the people themselves, and to bring into disrepute the constitution of the United States, by calumniating the republican principles on which it is founded, and by extravagant praises on the superior excellencies of a foreign government, comprehending hereditary orders. We, fellow citizens, conceive it would be a criminal weakness, and false patriotism, to be lulled into silent acquiescence under the most alarming infractions of the great palladium of public liberty, by exertions drawn from existing emergencies; it being undeniable that the constitution has itself made ample provision for greater emergencies than have happened, or are likely to happen, & it would be an unmixed reflection on it to alledge the contrary; it being well known also, that the times of danger and alarm have ever been the seasons in which precedents enfraining to the liberties of the people, have taken their rise, and consequently it is the duty of the people during such seasons, to combine with a becoming ardor, in defence of their country, a steady regard to the safety of its free constitution; and it being certain that in proportion as the people can be rendered indifferent to encroachments on their rights as individuals, they must lose the spirit and integrity they ought to feel, in vindicating their rights and sovereignty as a nation. We, fellow citizens, in contemplating the black catalogue of public grievances, find some consolation in a hope that the sentiments exprest by this meeting are in harmony with those entertained by their fellow citizens in general, and that the disposition to rally round the constitution with their voices united against every invasion of it, will equal that honorable zeal, which they every where evince, to fly with their arms to the standard of their country the moment a foreign enemy may render it necessary. To your wisdom, representatives of the people, we refer these observations relying that you will take care of the commonwealth, and pledging ourselves to support as far as we are able such remedial measures as are firm and temperate, and which in your wisdom you may adopt.

WILLIAM MOORE, Chm.
JAMES TAYLOR, jun. Sec'y.

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